

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

A COLLISION AT NAPLES.

Massacre of Christians at Damascus.

THE DUTCH CONSUL KILLED.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL WOUNDED.

St. John's, N. Y., Friday, July 27, 1860.

The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool 18th, via Queenstown 19th inst., passed Cape Race on her way to New-York at 4 o'clock this morning.

The news yacht of the Associated Press succeeded in obtaining the Cape Race cables, which contained, however, no summary of news, but merely two newspaper, from which the following summary of the European intelligence is compiled:

MASSACRE AT DAMASCUS.

The British Government is said to have received intelligence of a fearful massacre of Christians at Damascus. Five hundred were killed, among whom was the Dutch Consul. The American Consul was wounded.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

The two vessels which passed over to Garibaldi are merchant steamers.

It is confirmed that the steamer Veloe has passed over to Garibaldi.

NAPLES, 14th.—Patrols are constantly traveling the streets. The moderate party is full of apprehensions concerning the stabbing of an inspector of the former police, on the 14th, in the strada di Tola.

A proclamation of Garibaldi, against the Bourbon dynasty, has been distributed. He says: "I am a royalist, but prefer Victor Emmanuel, who will lead us against Austria."

NAPLES, via Turin 14th.—There has been a conflict between the troops and the people, in consequence of popular manifestations in favor of some refugees who had disembarked at Naples. Several persons were killed.

The Ministry has been dismissed, and a new Cabinet formed.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Turin, July 9, 1860.

The publication of a Constitution at Naples has considerably complicated the affairs of Italy, especially since the alliance with Sardinia is the principal point of the policy of the new Cabinet. Count Cavour's position now becomes really embarrassing. If he accepts the proffered alliance, he at once dismisses the idea of accomplishing Italian unity; a dualism is established on the peninsula, and the diplomacy of Europe will always be able to play the two great Italian Powers against one another in order to paralyze the forces of both. The Italians feel this danger so acutely, that the acceptance of the Neapolitan alliance would entirely kill off all confidence in Cavour's statesmanship, and throw the lead of the movement into the hands of the Revolutionary party. Not even Victor Emmanuel's popularity could survive such a blow, and therefore we saw likewise the first Italian Parliament, otherwise so subservient to the present Cabinet, unanimously supporting the words of warning uttered by Mancini and the Neapolitan martyr Perotti. But Napoleon, on the other hand, whose influence on the decision of the Turin Cabinet cannot be denied, strongly insists upon a frank acceptance of the Neapolitan proposition, since he fears that, if the struggle continues in Sicily, all the revolutionary elements will flock to Garibaldi, who might soon be able, not only to break down the power of the King of Naples, but likewise to dictate terms to Victor Emmanuel. Russia, too, desires to save the royal family of Naples, and the Prince Regent of Prussia is on principle hostile to any great territorial changes.

Thus assailed from two sides, and threatened with the loss, either of the confidence of the nation or of the good-will of the Emperor of France, Cavour sent an evasive answer by young Villamarina to the new Neapolitan Cabinet, dancing in good earnest, and if the Southern Kingdom declares themselves satisfied with it; if the rights of Sicily to dispose of herself is acknowledged, and if Francis I. if he accedes to an offensive and defensive alliance against Austria, and if he is willing to make use of his influence with the Pope to induce his Holiness formally to renounce the Legations, then, and then only, will Sardinia enter into an alliance with Naples.

Such an answer is, in fact, equivalent to a refusal, since it is known that King Bombino first consulted the Pope whether he might grant a constitution, and ally himself to Victor Emmanuel. The answer was that the Roman Catholic Church had no objection to any form of Government, as long as it respected the rights and property of the priests, and that an alliance with Sardinia might be executed by political expediency. Still, if the King should ever acknowledge or guarantee the alleged rights of Victor Emmanuel to the Legations, the excommunication would fall upon his head. However, if the arrangement between Naples and Sardinia seems not yet feasible, still Napoleon works hard both at Naples and Turin to bring about some understanding, returning to the old plan of the Federal Union of Italy under the honorary Chairmanship of the Pope.

The Sardinian Cabinet still remains, therefore, in a very difficult position, out of which nothing but a revolution at Naples can extricate it. The unity and independence of Italy are at stake. A sharp, decisive revolution might achieve it at once. Patriotism and enlightened policy advise such a revolution. All Italy requires it, and it is to be hoped that she will find means for accomplishing it. And, luckily, the conditions of the south of the peninsula are such as to make a revolution not altogether impossible. The publication of the Constitution excited no enthusiasm, and as it is simply the resuscitation of the Constitution of 1848, the papers print it maliciously with King Ferdinand's famous preamble, in which, on the 8th of February, he called God to witness his sincerity, and proclaimed his unalterable will to maintain that Constitution, which three months later he repealed, banishing and imprisoning all those who had put their faith in the sanctity of his royal word.

This precedent is ominous, for then, as now, it was the triumphant insurrection of Sicily which brought about that deplorable Constitution which ruined all the Ministers and Deputies who had sworn to maintain it. Then, as now, the King was sincere, and refused to dismiss the foreign mercenaries, whose hired swords soon overthrew the new liberal institutions; and then, as now, few of the most notorious agents of despotism were dismissed; the bulk of the officials remained in power. The Neapolitans will not believe in their King as long as they see Swiss hirelings in the fort of Sant Elmo, whose cannons frown upon the town. But they lack the courage to put an end to this miserable comedy at once. They have no leaders; they have no plan of action. But in a few days the exiles will be mostly on their way back to Naples, and among them, there is many a man ready to risk his life for the good of the country. Within three weeks they might succeed, and by expelling the Bourbons, they might accomplish the Italian question.

While I am writing these few lines, the incredible intelligence reaches me from a good source, that the French garrison of Rome has received orders to evacuate the town and to retire to Civita Vecchia. Should this news be confirmed, the revolution will break out at Rome, too, since Lamoricière's polyglot hordes are unable to save the Pope. On the day that the last Frenchman leaves the Eternal City, the Pope has no other choice than to flee for his life, either to Spain or Germany. If Napoleon is really to withdraw his army, he deserves the sincere thanks of every Italian.

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On the 27th, at 8 o'clock, people began to cluster in large numbers at the four corners of the main square in the center of the town. Popular outcries began to hold forth on the danger of leaving the Government in the hands of persons who introduced disorder into every branch of the public administration. The crowd, always on the increase, set up the cry of "Viva Garibaldi! Down with Crispi!" Down with the Ministers!" They then moved tumultuously toward the Palace. They were met by the Director of Public Security, Mr. Maletti (Poretti), Ugoletti, who addressed them; but he was hissed and compelled to retire. He was followed by the more popular young Baron Riso, who persuaded the multitude not to go to the Royal Palace, the Dictator's residence, but to proceed to the Town Hall, and thence send to the Dictator a deputation conveying their wishes.

The deputation was elected; they went to the Dictator and called for a change in the Ministry. Garibaldi at first refused to comply, praised Crispi, and declared that nothing would induce him to part with him. He then asked the deputation if they could suggest any other names, as he was unacquainted with persons in Sicily. Names were given to him of persons enjoying the public confidence. The Dictator refused to accept them. The news of this refusal spread over the town and created a general consternation, as it was thought that the crisis might become very serious, and lead to consequences fatal to the Sicilian cause. A new attempt was made.

The deputation again repaired to the Dictator. New names were proposed and accepted. A few hours later, and the names of the new Cabinet were published in the official journal. It is thus composed: Foreign Affairs, Baron Natoli; Justice, Santo Casale; Home Affairs, D. Aita; Public Instruction, La Loggia; Public Works, Father Ottavio Lancia; Finance, Dr. Giovanni.

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The Ministers just fallen were charged with throwing the country into the greatest disorder, dividing the provinces into districts, removing all the public officers en masse, closing the tribunals, trampling upon the personal and confidential character, with the government of the provinces, conferring dictatorial powers upon them, and what is worse, giving preference to well-known Bourbonists or Mazzinians. As Sicily is equally furious against the Bourbons and against the Mazzinians, it was natural that this change should be effected.

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Possibly the ultimate result may turn out the same. But were the Bourbon, or any other Prince of Sicily, or any other dynasty, to establish himself strongly on the throne of Naples, and by the gift of free institutions win the hearts of the Neapolitans, would it be conducive to the general welfare of Italy? for on the one hand the Neapolitans would be forever directing their efforts to the reconquest of their lost dependency, and the Northern Italians would have to exhaust their strength in screening Sicily from invasion, and in a state of things which would be fatal to every hope of national unity and good understanding, and could hardly lead to the interference of foreign "protectors" on either side.

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